and exposure data, but also scientific policies and methodologies for understanding common mechanisms of toxicity and conducting cumulative risk assessments. For most pesticides, although the Agency has some information in its files that may turn out to be helpful in eventually determining whether a pesticide shares a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, EPA does not at this time have the methodologies to resolve the complex scientific issues concerning common mechanism of toxicity in a meaningful way. EPA has begun a pilot process to study this issue further through the examination of particular classes of pesticides. The Agency hopes that the results of this pilot process will increase the Agency's scientific understanding of this question such that EPA will be able to develop and apply scientific principles for better determining which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and evaluating the cumulative effects of such chemicals. The Agency anticipates, however, that even as its understanding of the science of common mechanisms increases, decisions on specific classes of chemicals will be heavily dependent on chemical specific data, much of which may not be presently available.

Although at present the Agency does not know how to apply the information in its files concerning common mechanism issues to most risk assessments, there are pesticides as to which the common mechanism issues can be resolved. These pesticides include pesticides that are toxicologically dissimilar to existing chemical substances (in which case the Agency can conclude that it is unlikely that a pesticide shares a common mechanism of activity with other substances) and pesticides that produce a common toxic metabolite (in which case common mechanism of activity will be assumed).

EPA does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether tebufenozide, benzoic acid, 3,5-dimethyl-1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(4-ethylbenzoyl) hydrazide has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, tebufenozide, benzoic acid, 3,5-dimethyl-1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(4-ethylbenzoyl) hydrazide does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, Rohm and Haas has not assumed that tebufenozide, benzoic acid, 3,5-dimethyl-1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(4-ethylbenzoyl) hydrazide has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, and taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, Rohm and Haas has concluded that dietary (food only) exposure to tebufenozide will utilize 34.5% of the RfD for the U.S. population. Submitted environmental fate studies suggest that tebufenozide is moderately persistent to persistent and mobile; thus, tebufenozide could potentially leach to ground water and runoff to surface water under certain environmental conditions. The modeling data for tebufenozide indicate levels less than OPP's DWLOC. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. There are no registered residential uses of tebufenozide. Since there is no potential for exposure to tebufenozide from residential uses, Rohm and Haas does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the RfD.

2. *Infants and children*. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of tebufenozide, data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and two 2-generation reproduction studies in the rat are considered. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during prenatal development to one or both parents. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity. Developmental toxicity was not observed in developmental studies using rats and rabbits. The NOAEL for developmental effects in both rats and rabbits was 1,000 mg/kg/day, which is the LTD for testing in developmental studies.

In the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in the rat, the reproductive/developmental toxicity NOAEL of 12.1 mg/kg/day was 14-fold higher than the parental (systemic) toxicity NOAEL (0.85 mg/kg/day). The reproductive (pup) LOAEL of 171.1 mg/kg/day was based on a slight increase in both generations in the number of pregnant females that either did not deliver or had difficulty and had to be sacrificed. In addition, the length of gestation increased and implantation sites decreased significantly in F1 dams. These effects were not replicated at the same dose in a second 2-generation rat reproduction study. In this second study, reproductive effects were not observed at 2,000 ppm (the NOAEL equal to 149-195 mg/kg/day), and the NOAEL for systemic toxicity was determined to be 25 ppm (1.9-2.3 mg/kg/day).

Because these reproductive effects occurred in the presence of parental (systemic) toxicity and were not replicated at the same doses in a second study, these data do not indicate an increased pre-natal or post-natal sensitivity to children, and infants (that infants and children might be more sensitive than adults) to tebufenozide exposure. FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional safety factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre- and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of the data base unless EPA concludes that a different margin of safety is appropriate. Based on current toxicological data discussed above, an additional uncertainty factor is not warranted and the RfD at 0.018 mg/kg/day is appropriate for assessing aggregate risk to infants, and children. Rohm and Haas concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to infants, and children from aggregate exposure to residues of tebufenozide.

F. International Tolerances

There are currently no CODEX, Canadian or Mexican maximum residue levels (MRLs) established for tebufenozide in fruiting vegetables so no harmonization issues are required for this action.

[FR Doc. 99–4023 Filed 2–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–861; FRL–6061–4]

Novartis Crop Protection; Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket control number PF–861, must be received on or before March 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: By mail submit written comments to: Information and Records Integrity Branch, Public Information and Services Divison (7502C), Office of Pesticides Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person bring comments to: Rm. 119, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by following the instructions under ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' No confidential business information should be submitted through e-mail.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). CBI should not be submitted through e-mail. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 119 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Giles-Parker, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Rm. 247, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 305–7740; e-mail: giles-parker.cynthia@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Comestic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that this petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

The official record for this notice of filing, as well as the public version, has been established for this notice of filing under docket control number [PF–861] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is located at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:
opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comment and data will also be accepted on disks in Wordperfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number (PF–861) and appropriate petition number. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Food additives, Feed additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 9, 1999.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner summary of the pesticide petition is printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summary of the petition was prepared by the petitioner and represents the views of the petitioner. EPA is publishing the petition summaries verbatim without editing them in any way. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

Novartis Crop Protection

8F4974

EPA has received a pesticide petition (8F4974) from Novartis Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of 1,2,3-Benzothiadiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester in or on the raw agricultural commodities leafy vegetables crop group (excluding spinach), spinach, and fruiting vegetables at 0.25, 1.0, and 1.0 parts per million (ppm), respectively. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism*. Novartis believes the metabolism of acibenzolar-S-methyl has been well characterized. Only 4.6% and 14.9% of the total radioactive residue (TRR) was non-extractable in lettuce at the recommended application rate and three times the recommended application rate, respectively. Non-extractables were also low in a tomato metabolism study; 3.4% and 7.4% in tomatoes and foliage, respectively. The metabolism in these crops proceeded via hydrolysis of benzo [1,2,3] thiadiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester to benzo [1,2,3] thiadiazole-7-carboxylic acid (BTCA), followed by conjugation as ester, glycoside and/or other plant constituents. The metabolism profile supports the use of an analytical enforcement method that accounts for acibenzolar-S-methyl and metabolites containing the benzo [1,2,3] thiadiazole-7-carboxylic acid (BTCA) moiety.

2. *Analytical method*. Novartis Analytical Method AG-671A is a practical and valid method for the determination and confirmation of CGA-245704 in raw agricultural commodities (RAC) and processing substrates from the tobacco, leafy and fruiting vegetable crop groups at a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 0.02 ppm. The method involves extraction, solid phase cleanup of samples with analysis by high performance liquid chromotography (HPLC) with ultraviolet (UV) detection or confirmatory LC/MS. The validity is demonstrated by the acceptable accuracy and precision obtained on numerous procedural recovery samples (radiovalidation and field trial sample sets), and by the extractability and accountability obtained by the analysis

of weathered radioactive substrates using Analytical Method AG-671A.

3. *Magnitude of residues*. This petition is supported by forty-four field trials conducted on representative members of the Fruiting Vegetable and the Leafy Vegetable Crop Groupings. All samples were analyzed for by the total residue method (AG-671A) to determine the combined residues of acibenzolar-S-methyl and metabolites which contain the benzo [1,2,3] thiadiazole-7-carboxylic acid (BTCA) moiety. In fruiting vegetables, the residues found for tomatoes, bell peppers, and non-bell peppers ranged from 0.06 ppm to 0.61 ppm, from 0.16 ppm to 0.74 ppm, and from 0.26 ppm 0.68 ppm, respectively. Residues did not concentrate in tomato puree (0.55 ppm). Residues did not concentrate significantly in tomato paste (1.33 ppm); dilution-corrected residue does not exceed the assumed tolerance for the RAC. A tolerance of 1.0 ppm for the fruiting vegetable crop group has been requested. In leafy vegetables, the maximum residues found on representative commodities were 0.09 ppm, 0.11 ppm, 0.20 ppm, and 0.69 ppm for celery, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, and spinach, respectively. A tolerance of 0.25 ppm has been proposed for the Leafy Vegetable Crop Grouping (excluding spinach). A tolerance of 1.0 ppm has been proposed for spinach.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*. The risk from acute dietary exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl is considered to be very low. CGA-245704 and the formulated 50 WG product have low orders of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation exposure routes. Results from acute studies all fall within toxicity rating categories of III or IV. CGA-245704 technical has a low order of acute toxicity, is only slightly irritating to skin and eyes, but may cause sensitization by skin contact. An LD_{50} of greater than 5,000 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg) was observed for the acute oral toxicity study in rats. The lowest no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) in a short term exposure scenario, identified as 50 mg/kg in the rabbit and rat teratology studies, is 10-fold higher than the chronic NOAEL. Based on worst case assumptions, the chronic exposure assessments (see below) did not result in any margin of exposure (MOE) less than 3,330 for even the most impacted population subgroup, Novartis believes the MOE is greater than 100 for any population subgroups; EPA considers MOEs of 100 or more as satisfactory. The following are results from the acute toxicity tests conducted on the technical material:

i. Rat oral LD_{50}: > 5,000 mg/kg/bwt. (M/F) Tox. Category IV

ii. Rat dermal LD_{50}: > 2,000 mg/kg/bwt. (M/F) Tox. Category III

iii. Acute Inhalation LC_{50}: > 5,000 mg/L (M/F) Tox. Category IV

iv. Rabbit Eye Irritation: Minimally irritating -- Tox. Category III

v. Rabbit dermal irritation: Slightly irritating -- Tox. Category IV

vi. Dermal Sensitization: Sensitizer

2. *Genotoxicty*. CGA-245704 technical was not mutagenic or clastogenic and did not provoke unscheduled DNA synthesis when tested thoroughly in a battery of standard *in vivo*, and *in vitro* independent assays, using both eukaryotes and prokaryotes, and with or without metabolic activation. These tests are summarized below:

i. Microbial/Microsome Mutagenicity Assay: Non-mutagenic

ii. Mammalian Cell CHO Mutagenicity Assay: Non-mutagenic; Non-clastogenic

iii. CH Bone marrow: Non-clastogenic; negative for chromosome aberrations

iv. Mouse Micronucleus Test: Non-clastogenic ; negative for chromosome aberrations

v. DNA Damage and Repair Rat hepatocyte: Negative]

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*. Acibenzolar-S-methyl is not a teratogenic hazard except at, or close to, the maximum tolerated dose. In the rat multigeneration study, CGA-245704 (acibenzolar-S-methyl) technical had no effect on rat reproductive parameters including gonadal function, estrus cycles, mating behavior, conception, parturition, lactation, weaning, and sex organ histopathology. At 4,000 ppm, parental body weights (bwt) were reduced. This demonstrated by the results of the following studies:

i. Rat oral teratology - Maternal NOAEL of 200 mg/kg based on embryotoxicity and teratogenic effects; Fetal NOAEL of 50 mg/kg.

ii. Rabbit oral teratology study - Maternal NOAEL of 50 mg/kg based on maternal toxicity and slightly delayed ossification; Fetal NOAEL of 300 mg/kg based on changes in bwt.

iii. Rat 2-generation reproduction study - NOAEL of 25 mg/kg based on weight development in adults at 4,000 ppm and pups during lactation at 2,000 ppm and above. No adverse effects on reproduction or fertility.

4. *Subchronic toxicity*. No signs of neurotoxicity were noted with CGA-245704 in both acute and subchronic studies even at the highest dose levels of 800 mg/kg and 8,000 ppm, respectively. The evaluated parameters included functional observation battery, motor activity measurement and neurohistopathologic assessment. These tests are summarized below:

i. Rat 28-day dermal study - NOAEL of 1,000 mg/kg/day

ii. Dog 90-day feeding study - NOAEL of 10 mg based on reduced bwt gain at 50 mg/kg/day

iii. Mouse 90-day feeding - NOAEL of < 30 mg/kg based on reduced bwt development at 1,000 ppm and above

iv. Rat 90-day feeding study - NOAEL of 25 mg/kg based on inappetence and reduced bwt development at higher dose levels (4,000, and 8,000 ppm).

5. *Chronic toxicity*. Based on the available chronic toxicity data, Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. believes the Reference dose (RfD) for acibenzolar-S-methyl is 0.05 mg/kg/day. Acibenzolar-S-methyl is not oncogenic in rats or mice and is not likely to be carcinogenic in humans. No carcinogenic activity was detected in mice and rats at the Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD). There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in an 18-month feeding study in mice and a 24 month feeding study in rats. Dosage levels in both the mouse and the rat studies were adequate for identifying a cancer risk. Novartis believes acibenzolar-S-methyl should be classified as a ''Not Likely'' carcinogen based on the lack of carcinogenicity in rats and mice.

6. *Animal metabolism*. Metabolism proceeded primarily via hydrolysis to form the corresponding carboxylic acid (BTCA) which was subsequently conjugated with several amino acids including glycine, lysine and ornithine. Elimination was rapid in all cases. Oxidation of the aromatic ring of the acid was a very minor pathway observed in goats. The metabolic fate of CGA-245704 in plants paralleled that observed in animals. The major metabolite in all test systems was the same hydrolysis product BTCA. Thus, the metabolism profile supports the use of an analytical enforcement method that accounts principally for parent and BTCA.

7. *Metabolite toxicology*. In short-term toxicity studies in rats, CGA-210007 was found to be of, at most, equal or less toxicity than the parent compound. As with parent CGA-245704, the subchronic NOAEL for CGA-210007 was 100 mg/kg bwt.

8. *Endocrine disruption*. Acibenzolar-S-methyl does not belong to a class of chemicals known or suspected of having adverse effects on the endocrine system. Developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and a reproduction study in rats gave no indication that acibenzolar-S-methyl might have any effects on endocrine function related to

development and reproduction. Acibenzolar-S-methyl is not a teratogenic hazard except at, or close to, the maximum tolerated dose. The chronic studies also showed no evidence of a long-term effect related to the endocrine system.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food*. For the purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure under the proposed tolerances, Novartis has estimated aggregate exposure based upon the Theoretical Maximum Residue Concentration (TMRC) from the requested tolerances for the raw agricultural commodities: Leafy Vegetables (excluding spinach) at 0.25 ppm; Spinach at 1.0 ppm; and Fruiting Vegetables at 1.0 ppm. The TMRC is a ''worst case'' estimate of dietary exposure since it assumes 100% of all crops for which tolerances are established are treated and that pesticide residues are at the tolerance levels. In conducting this exposure assessment, Novartis has made very conservative assumptions -- 100% of all leafy vegetable and spinach, and fruiting vegetable commodities will contain acibenzolar-S-methyl residues at tolerance levels -- which result in an overestimate of human exposure. The RfD of 0.05 mg/kg/day is based on a 1-year feeding study in dogs with a NOAEL of 5 mg/kg/day and an uncertainty factor of 100. No additional modifying factor for the nature of effects was judged to be necessary as weight changes were the most sensitive indicators of toxicity in that study.

ii. *Drinking water*. Acibenzolar-S-methyl is rapidly degraded in the environment via photolysis and microbial degradation; aqueous and soil photolysis irradiated half-lives for acibenzolar-S-methyl are 0.6 hours and 24 hours, respectively. The aerobic metabolism half-life is 5.3 hours. Anaerobic aquatic metabolism half-lives are 4 days and 96 days for primary and secondary half-life, respectively. The leaching potential for acibenzolar-S-methyl is low (Koc = 492-3288). Dietary exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl from water intake for the most sensitive subpopulation of children (1-6 years old), was calculated to be < 0.01% of the RfD, based on the GENEEC model. Based on these data, Novartis does not anticipate exposure to residue of acibenzolar-S-methyl in drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Novartis believes that the potential for non-occupational exposure to the general public is unlikely except for potential residues in food crops discussed above. The proposed uses for acibenzolar-S-methyl are for agricultural crops and the product is not used residentially in or around the home.

D. Cumulative Effects

Novartis believes that consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not appropriate at this time since there is no information to indicate that toxic effects produced by acibenzolar-S-methyl would be cumulative with those of any other chemicals. Acibenzolar-S-methyl is a plant activator and no other compounds in this class are registered in the United States. Consequently, Novartis is considering only the potential exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl in its aggregate risk assessment.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above and based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data base for acibenzolar-S-methyl, Novartis has calculated aggregate exposure levels for this chemical. Based on chronic toxicity endpoints, only 1.8% of the RfD will be utilized for the U.S. general population. Dietary exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl from water intake for the most sensitive subpopulation of children (1-6 years old), was calculated to be < 0.01% of the RfD, based on the GENEEC model. EPA usually has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Novartis concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl residues.

2. *Infants and children*. Embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity were apparent at maternally toxic doses of CGA-245704 technical in rats and rabbits. The lowest NOAEL for this effect was established in the 2-generation reproduction study at 25 mg/kg (200 ppm).

Using the same conservative exposure assumptions as employed for the determination in the general population, Novartis has calculated the utilization of RfD by aggregate exposure to residues of acibenzolar-S-methyl to be 0.4% for nursing infants less than 1 year old, 1.5% for non-nursing infants less than 1 year old, 3.2% for children 1-6 years old, and 2.5% for children 7-12 years old. Dietary exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl from water intake for the most sensitive subpopulation of children (1-6 years old), was calculated to be < 0.01% of the RfD, based on the GENEEC model. Novartis believes that under the worst case assumptions which overestimate exposure to infants and children, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to acibenzolar-S-methyl residues.

Additionally, CGA-245704 is not a reproductive toxin. Some signs of teratogenicity were found at, or close to, maternally toxic doses. No neurotoxic effects or oncogenic activity has been observed with CGA-245704. From these available toxicology data, no special susceptibility of infants or children is anticipated.

F. International Tolerances

Codex maximum residue levels (MRL's) have not been established for residues of CGA-245704 in or on raw agricultural commodities from the fruiting vegetable and leafy vegetable crop groups. Maximum residue levels of 0.1 ppm have been established for CGA-245704 on wheat in Switzerland and Hungary. Proposed CODEX MRLs of 1.0 ppm on tomatoes and 0.1 ppm on bananas, cereals, wheat, spring barley, and rice have been proposed.

[FR Doc. 99–4024 Filed 2–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION BILLING CODE: 6715–01–M.

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, February 23, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

STATUS: The Meeting Will be Closed to the Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, § 438(b), and title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personal rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

DATE & TIME: Wednesday, February 24, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. (Ninth Floor)

STATUS: The Hearing Will be Open to the Public.

MATTER BEFORE THE COMMISSION: 1996 Committee on Arrangements for the Republican National Convention.